

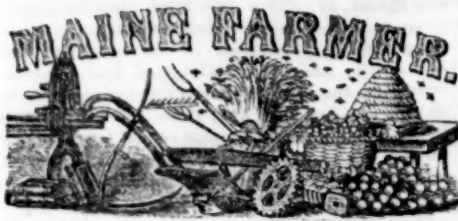
MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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NO. 29.



Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

Wheat Crop in the West.

The Western Wheat Crop is a harp upon which eastern speculators play a great many curious tunes. Every spring you find them pitching down on to what our worthy old friend Robbins of "musical memory" used to call the "wailing D." If their accounts are to be believed, this crop is as sure to be cut off every spring, as the spring comes. It is either winter-killed, or it is too wet, or too dry, or the worm or the bug, or the fly, or the rust, has always demolished the whole of it, and up goes the flour market, and many a "nimble nincompo" do the speculators make out of it. It has been so this spring. The drought was reported to have killed the whole crop, and quite a rise in flour was the result of the story. Indeed, they went so far as to send a barrel or two back from Boston to Buffalo, and then cry out that all the flour in the east had been ordered back to feed the Far West. But it seems a kind Providence will not endorse the falsehood, and is pouring out from its blessed horn of plenty a most glorious crop.

The True Democrat of Cleveland says, "that the wheat crop will be immense this year is certain. There is a failure no where. The late rains have added millions of wealth to the country."

The Michigan Farmer says—"But the wheat crop, the wheat crop, the great staple of Michigan, which keeps our entire population in a constant state of agitation, between hope and fear, like the waves of the sea, 'casting up mire and dirt,'—what of it? Well, we were prepared for a doleful sight. Guess our disappointment, then, when we found, breaking upon our vision, on the right hand and the left, some of the finest wheat-fields we ever saw; and that for a distance of more than twenty miles! Occasionally a field showed slightly the effects of the drought, and here and there one was seriously affected, but most fields exhibited little signs of suffering, and very many, especially the deep plowed, none at all. We certainly never traveled through the same extent of country, in our own or any other state, where so many fields presented so rich a promise of an abundant harvest. We are aware that the appearance of wheat fields, as seen from the road by the passing traveller, at the stage of growth they had then attained, is very deceptive. But we entered many fields, and examined them sufficiently to justify the above statement.

We were informed by a person who had travelled through Macomb county, that through all the timbered portion of that county, the wheat fields presented an equally fine appearance. But upon the plains and upon stiff clay land, the crop has suffered more; though we trust not to the extent represented. An individual from the western part of Oakland county, remarked to us, that the late sown wheat had suffered much in that region, but that the early sown stood the drought well, and that is an opening remark. The universal testimony is that the deeper the crop is put, the less the injury from drought."

In addition to this, we learn through the Genesee Farmer, which quotes from the Journal of Commerce, that three ships are on their way from Cairo, in Egypt, to this country, laden with Egyptian wheat. It says that the owners expect to pay twenty cents a bushel duty on its admission. It also states that wheat has been cheaper in England, within the last six months, than for one hundred years previous; and a fair harvest this autumn, in Europe, will reduce the market value of bread stuffs to a still lower figure. This being the case, the bread price is much better for the hungry than for the speculator.

Sowing Wheat in July.

All the crops of winter wheat that we have seen among us, this spring, and thus far in the summer, look extremely well; and all that we have heard from are very promising.

This is good encouragement. We believe that the culture of this variety of wheat will succeed well with all of the Maine farmers who know how to do it, and the knowing how, is very easily obtained. The experience of our farmers directs that the soil should be in good heart—sown early—sown upon the furrow, and cultivate it in, or harrow it deep. Some cross-plough it in with light ploughs—make dishes to lead off any water that would stand upon it, and if it forms points before fall, feed it off with sheep or light cattle. By pursuing this course, we verily believe that winter wheat will not fail, by being winter killed, any oftener than winter rye or than our grass crop does. Some have suggested the utility of sowing in July.

Two years ago, Mr. J. Jones published a communication in the American Farmer, on this subject. He there stated that Mr. Hossenger of Newark, in Delaware, had practised, for five or six years, the plan of sowing his wheat in July. He sowed wheat among his corn, and cultivated it in, and by this practice frequently obtained as much as twenty-five bushels to the single acre. During the six years, he did not fail to make a good crop but once.

He was not in the habit of pasturing his sheep in the fall. Probably there were two reasons why this was not required in his case, viz: By his sowing in corn it did not come forward so fast as if alone, and the winters in Delaware not being so severe as with us in Maine, it did not become necessary to crop it off if too far grown before winter. He mentions that a Mr. Bowman was in the habit of pasturing his July-sown wheat with sheep, and that by it he avoided the Hessian fly, which in that region was thought to deposit its eggs in the joints during the fall.

We hope the Farmers of Maine will extend the culture of winter wheat this year. The success that has thus far crowned the experiments of those who have ventured to try them, in this branch of farming, is highly encouraging. Faith and good works, which are as necessary in agriculture as in religion, will carry you through, triumphantly.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

Potato Machine.

FRIEND HOLMES: Believing that I have made an additional improvement to the Cultivator, in the way of helping to hoe potatoes, I should be pleased to have you give a description of it to your readers, if you see fit, through the columns of the Farmer.

I took a hard-wood board, four inches wide, and halved it on the teeth of a corn-harrow, (made the same as a cultivator), on the outside, with a board nailed on the teeth to match, on the inside—three inches wide—and nailed them together, and then nailed them up to the wood of the harrow—coming to a point at the point of the harrow. With this—after I had gone twice in a row with the cultivator, so as to work close to the row on each side—I hilled up my potatoes the first time being, so that I was satisfied that they were hoed as well as usually done by the hoe; and I did not use the hoe to them. Some that I have hoed the second time, I smoothed on the top of the ridge thrown up, and hauled some of the dirt among the vines with the hoe—which was but very little labor. It saved more than half of the work necessary, in my opinion, after the cultivator had been used.

A machine, made like this, in good shape, would be of very great benefit in raising potatoes. I think they could be made with old mill-saw plate rivetted between two pieces of hard wood, so as to form the sides—somewhat the same as the sides of the cultivator—the piece on the outside about two inches thick, square; the one on the inside about three inches wide, one and a half thick, to support the saw-plate so that it would not bend; a tooth or supporter should be put in for the plate to rest upon at the front; and as it would be necessary to narrow and widen it, the same as the cultivator, one side would be best to pass the support at the point but an inch or two, and the one on the other side fit inside of it. A wheel should be put on the back part of the centre-piece—the same as in the cultivator—about eight inches wide, so as to hold up the back-end—as it would be hard to hold it up with the hands—which raises the hind part, and leaves the potatoes hilled up in good shape. I wish you would, if you see fit, send me one of your machines to make a machine somewhat after the fashion of that I have described, which I think will be much liked. It might be best to have the nose shaped a little like the front of a double-mouldboard plough, and then it would hold in the ground better.

One could be made that would answer very well, by making a small V-harrow, of four or five inch joist, and then take out half of the lower inside, which would make an edge on the lower outside. A piece of wood should be fastened on the top of the nose, and project out a little, to haul by—as that would let the nose down deeper, and make it haul steadier. A cross-piece could be put on the middle, so as to make it solid, and almost any kind of crooked handles would answer, at least to try it with. I hope that you will use some little effort to introduce this, as I believe it will be of great benefit, and save a good deal of hard labor.

Please to enlighten and harmonize the minds of our legislators on the subject of that Agricultural School, as much as possible; as it is of the greatest importance to our State.

The above is of course not for publication; but I think that from you can give a description that will be understood by all who feel interested.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Douan East, June 30, 1850.

NOTE: The above is of course not for publication—is it? Well, we've published it "of course" nevertheless, for sundry reasons:—because we like the plan given; and because, as we hope, "One of the Boys" will become one of the men, we want to encourage other boys to follow in the same track.

ED.

AMERICAN FARMER. This excellent old Agricultural Journal has commenced a new volume. This is volume fifth of the new series, but the old series commenced, we believe, in 1817, and has been continued, with slight interruptions, ever since.

Friend Sands, the publisher, comes out with a gay pictorial, made up of a panorama of agricultural tools and implements, with a note of their prices and where they are sold. Our friend and former neighbor, Capt. Whitman, is among them with a first rate assortment of valuable implements. This is a valuable picture book for the farmer, and would look well in every farmer's house in the Union. The American Farmer is published in Baltimore, by Samuel Sands.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

Weeds in Barnyards, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—Much has been said at times upon the subject of weeding corn, potatoes, &c. How often we hear the caution, "keep the weeds out of your crops, if you wish them to flourish!" All this is very good.

But I think that this work of the farmer might be materially lightened, by destroying the weeds in our barnyards, and around our buildings and fences. There is no surer sign of a slack, slovenly farmer, than to see his barnyard overrun with weeds.

Let us, then, see to it that our yards and buildings are not surrounded with weeds, as they are sure, if suffered to remain, to scatter their seed in profusion over the farm.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Fayette, July, 1850.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

A Larger Calf.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the Farmer of last week, an article taken from the Skowhegan Clarion, in which it was stated that Mr. Hobart, of Solon, had a calf that weighed, when one day old, one hundred and twenty-eight pounds.

I acknowledge that it was a large calf, but I have seen a larger one. Mr. J. Jerrard, of Plymouth, had one in the spring of 1849, which weighed, when twelve hours old, one hundred and thirty-two pounds; but, unfortunately, when about one month old, he died—leaving then a young mammoth.

J. T. J.

When should Grain be Cut?

It has ever been the practice with most farmers to permit their grain crops to remain in the field until fully matured. This, it was thought, was indispensable to secure the complete development of all those characteristic excellences upon which the value of most grains, used for food for man and beast, is found intrinsically to depend. To cut it, therefore, one day before its entire and perfect maturation, was supposed to detract to some extent from its nutritive powers, and consequently to diminish somewhat the value of the crop, without securing any advantages worthy of consideration in return.

The assumption upon which this hypothesis is predicated, is, that the stalk acts merely as a conduit, or tube, through which, as the grain demands it, the nutriment is conveyed from the soil. No allowance is made for the action of the vitalizing fluid, or sap, which is supposed to act merely as a solvent, and is arrested and rendered incapable of exerting any favorable action upon the grain, as soon as the crop is cut, though the stalk be replete with sap, and the grain unfilled, or immature. My own experience, however, aided by the experiments and observations of others who have made these phenomena a subject of critical and patient investigation, induces me to adopt an altogether different view of the case; and this, I find, is the fact with many of the most distinguished scientific writers, both in this country and in Europe.

In the second volume of British Husbandry, pages 126-7, it is said:—

"The question has been for some time agitated, regarding the state of ripeness in which grain should be reaped; and it has been recommended as a general rule of practice, to cut down the crop before the uppermost grain can be shaken out. Taking all things into consideration, it seems to be the most prudent plan to have the grain cut before it is fully ripe; but in this a medium course should be adopted; for, although a grain, if allowed to become too ripe, assumes a dull, husky hue in the sample, yet, if not ripened enough, it shrivels in the drying."

Cadet de Vaux asserts that "grain reaped eight days before the usual time, has the berries fuller, firmer, and finer, and better calculated to resist the attacks of the weevil. An equal quantity of the corn thus reaped, with corn reaped at maturity, gave more bread, and of better quality. The proper time for reaping, is that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like a crumb of bread just hot from the oven."

Mr. C. Howard, in the Report on Select Farms, says, "Wheat ought never to be allowed to remain uncut till it is fully ripe. Experiments, easily made, will prove to every cultivator of it, that by permitting it to stand until the straw has lost its succulence, he gains nothing in plumpness or bulk of grain, but loses much in color and fineness of skin; besides which, he incurs the risk of shelling, by the high wind, or by its being cut under the influence of a burning sun."

"When fully ripened by standing in the shocks, no dry hour should be lost in getting it well secured."

Louden observes, that "in harvesting wheat, the best farmers, both in England and on the continent, agree that it ought to be cut before it becomes dead ripe. When this is the case, the loss is considerable, both in the field and in the stack-yard; and the grain, according to Von Thier, produces an inferior flour."

These extracts from the most distinguished theoretical and practical writers on agriculture, might be multiplied *ad infinitum*; but enough has been presented, I presume, to show what is the general belief upon this important subject.

My own experience also goes to corroborate the correctness of the theory which proposes that all grain intended for human food, or for feeding animals, be cut at least five days before it becomes mature. In the summer of 1836, I had a piece of oats, about four acres, which were remarkably stout. As hay was rather short that season, and as less than a medium crop had been harvested, I wished to preserve the straw of this field in a condition which would render it in some measure an efficient substitute for English hay; and with this view, cut the whole of my oats at a period of their growth when the straw was perfectly green, but not before the berries had become somewhat hard to the touch, though by no means ripe. From appearances, I was induced to believe that about five days of dry, warm weather would be required to ripen the crop; and in this opinion I was afterwards confirmed by the time required fully to ripen a small strip which I caused to be left near the centre of the field, the produce of which was afterwards carefully threshed and weighed. The weather was favorable during the harvest, and the sheaves were stored without injury from the wet. On comparing the produce of that portion of the field to which the sickle had been introduced first, with the produce of that which had been allowed to become fully matured before cutting, there was no perceptible difference either in the size or weight of the grain; but there was a marked difference in the appearance and value of the straw. That which was cut first, retained its green, brilliant hue, and was eaten by my cows and young stock with the greatest eagerness and avidity; whereas that from the other section was rejected, and was used for littering horses, hogs, sheep, and other animals kept on the farm. Since then I have made it an invariable rule to cut my oats (of wheat I raise but little) as soon as the heads begin to turn. I allow the crop a fair time to make, and bind in small sheaves, which I expose for several days to the sun, if the weather be favorable; if not, I stack them a while before depositing them in the barn. [Germanstown Telegraph.]

THE BEST BUSINESS. The safest and most reliable business a farm man can enter, is agriculture. A farm, well attended, is an inexhaustible store, an endless mine of wealth from which the riches of the earth can be profusely drawn, if the owner will remember that this can only be done by the "sweat of the brow," by honest, diligent labor.

TO PREVENT RATS UNDERMINING BUILDINGS. Rats cannot burrow through shingle (beach pebbles, nor small stone chips). To secure the foundations of any building against them, it is only necessary to lay the foundation in a bed of shingle, or rough gravel, from six to ten inches thick. [English paper.]

Agricultural Experiments.

It is the duty of the government to place some well educated men in the position to employ their time and talents, in investigating the secrets of nature, for the advancement of agriculture and the general good. Agricultural societies which are instituted for the advancement of science, should especially engage in the preparation of such experiments, and divide the execution of them among the several members.

Science would have made much greater progress if the false shame which agriculturists conceal every unsuccessful experiment, and the exaggerated manner in which they often relate those in which they have succeeded, had not retarded its progress.

We can experiment either by means of simple observation, by examining the subjects and agents placed in relation with each other, and by considering their reciprocal action, and observing their reciprocal action, and preventing, as much as we possibly can, any foreign or unknown body from influencing the results of our experiments.

A trial is a question addressed to nature; when such a question is properly put, nature will necessarily reply either yes or no.

It is only within the last century that the art of making experiments has been clearly apprehended. It is on this art that the principal power of man over the material world is founded, and that power will become more extended in proportion as he brings this art nearer to perfection and carries it into full practice. There is a particular kind of agricultural experiments which have arrived almost to perfection, and which can be regulated with a degree of precision equal to that which is attained in the other practical sciences—these are comparative trials in the open air.

It is true, that experiments of this kind are not easily made; but, nevertheless, they are in the power of every reflecting agriculturist. Whoever has accomplished one experiment, whatever may be the peculiarity of the circumstances under which it was made, and has given a faithful account of it, has well contributed to the advancement of science, and consequently to useful practice, and has entitled himself to the gratitude of his contemporaries and of posterity. It would surpass the power of any single individual to accomplish any considerable number of these experiments, and could not be expected from him.

[Von Thier.]

Useful Receipts.

TO COOK RICE. Soak your rice in salt water for seven hours, and then put it in fresh water and boil it—only ten minutes after it begins to boil; then empty it out in a colander before the fire until it drains and dries, when you will find a delicious dish, and every grain separated, answering the purpose of a large number of vegetables.

RICE PUDDING. Take half a pint of rice, six ounces of sugar, two quarts of milk, with a little salt, butter and allspice; put it cold into a hot oven, and bake two and a half hours.

TOMATO ONION. Procure two quarts of perfectly ripe and fresh tomatoes, cut them carefully and simmer for the space of two minutes, over a tolerably quick fire. Cut a few onions, fine, and mix with them a due quantity of crumbled bread and a small lump of butter. When nearly done, beat up eight eggs and mix them thoroughly with the mass by rapid stirring. In a few minutes, the dish will be done.

TOMATO DUMPLINGS. Take the skin carefully from the tomato, without rupturing the meat. The process of making, cooking, and saucing is the same as that pursued in forming and preparing apple dumplings.

BROILED TOMATOES. Select the largest; cut them in two, and broil them over a moderate fire till done. Add a little butter or salt, and pepper, and you have an excellent dish.

TO PRESERVE BACON. Make a strong ley of wood ashes; dip each piece of meat into it; let it dry; and then hang it up in a smoke house where it will be free from the attacks of insects or worms. The taste of the ley will only be perceived on the outside.

A NICE TEA RUSK—Good hot or cold. Beat seven eggs, and mix with 4 pint new milk, 4 lb. melted butter, 4 pint yeast, 3 oz. of sugar, and stir in gradually as much flour as will make a very light paste; set it before the fire to rise half an hour, and then add flour, and form flat loaves or cakes; bake moderately, cool, cut in slices, and brown them in a hot oven, and eat hot or cold. Some use cayenne to flavor with.

[Am. Agriculturist.]

FISH SAUCE. Slice four apples and tomatoes, 4 lb. each; salt, sugar and raisins, 4 lb. each; ginger and red chillies, 4 oz. each; garlic and shallots, 2 oz. each. Make all fine, and add one quart of lemon juice: agitate it often for a month, and then pour off and bottle. Used hot or cold for fish, meat, stews, &c. The thick part may be used in stews, soups, and chowders.

AN EXCELLENT RELISH SAUCE. Mix 1 oz. each, of ground black pepper and salt; 4 ounce each of ground pimento, scraped horse radish, and minced shallots, in one pint of walnut, mushroom or tomato catsup; let it stand two weeks, and then strain and bottle for use.

TO MAKE PANCAKES OF broken bread, soak it all night in milk, and break it up fine, and add eggs and flour to give it consistency. It makes excellent cakes. Try it.

POTATO BREAD. Take potatoes, boil them until thoroughly done, peel or skin them, and then mash them up as fine as they can be made. Add a sufficient quantity to your yeast and flour, make into dough, and bake. This is not only more economical than the bread made of all flour, as it takes less flour; but it also makes superior bread, and one that continues soft much longer. The sweet potato makes a most delicious bread when thus used, and superior to that made by the common potato. The toast made from this bread is much softer, sweeter, and superior to that from bread made in the ordinary manner. Sweet-potato biscuit are excellent, but not so healthy as bread. [Exchange.]

American Churn.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England were favored lately by Mr. Key, of Newgate street, with an inspection of the new American Churn, for which he is the agent, and with a trial of its operation in their presence. This churn consists of a square wooden box, nearly cubical in its dimensions, and capable of holding nearly 3 gallons, with a revolving dasher inside, turned round by a crank handle on the outside, a lid to fit closely on the top of the box, and a spigot and faucet aperture at the bottom of one of its sides. The dasher is very nearly equal in length to the internal dimensions of the box, its end sweeping close to each end of the box, and the under part of its lid. It is similar to a double box or shallow drawer, having, on each side of it, narrow rectangular grooves or cells, and an iron axle through its centre, communicating with the handle outside.

Before use the churn is scalded with water, and the cream being raised to about 62° of Fahrenheit, it is poured into the churn to not more than half its depth. The lid is then closely pressed down perfectly tight upon the churn, and the dasher kept in rapid but uniform revolution by turning the handle. At the end of 8 minutes the operation is completed; and, from 5 quarts of cream, 5 lb. of fine fresh butter is produced.

The peculiar action of this churn appears to consist in the mechanical mode in which atmospheric air is rapidly brought, at a given temperature, to most intimate contact and compression with the cream. By a single revolution of the handle, the box-dasher is brought down upon the surface of the cream in a position nearly parallel to that surface, as the churn is only half full of the cream, which accordingly is on a level with the axle of the dasher. When the dasher thus enters the body of the cream, it carries with it the air enclosed in its under cells or rectangular partitions, while the cream fills the partitions on the opposite side and upper side of that end of the dasher.

As the dasher passes down through the cream, it presses by its rotary action the included air upon the cream immediately in contact with it; but as the dasher, in the course of its revolution, rises through the cream on the other side of the churn, the included air gradually escapes, and bubbles up through the cream; while the cells on the upper side being filled with cream, and carried to the upper part of the churn, the cream is dashed out, and falls down through the body of the churn. This combined mechanical action being constantly kept up, it may easily be conceived in how intimate a manner, and in how short a time, the atmospheric air is brought into contact with every portion of the cream, and the result of churning effected. The butter is then washed in the churn, without being touched with the hands. Nothing, as it appeared, could be more simple in its construction than this churn, or more decisive in its result; and the agent only regretted that, instead of providing himself, as he thought it his duty to do, with the cream for the operation, he had not requested the Council to favor him by ordering the cream, at his expense, from some indifferent party, and by causing the churn to be worked by any person they thought proper to employ. It would then have removed all doubt that might exist respecting any peculiar mode of treating the cream or of working the churn. He expressed the satisfaction it would give him to be allowed to repeat the trial under those conditions.

The Council ordered their thanks to Mr. Key for the kind trouble he had taken in favoring them with this inspection and trial. The Secretary then read to the Council an extract from a report, made by the New York State Agricultural Society, and to which his attention had been kindly called by Mr. John Bethell, in reference to the entrance of butter as an element in the due formation of butter. The report is contained in the last volume of the "Transactions" of that body, page 267. After detailing the trial of an atmospheric churn, producing butter in 7 or 8 minutes, with other similar churns used in America, Mr. Howard, the assistant-editor of the "Cultivator," who was present at the trial, says, "The atmospheric churn appears to operate on a correct principle, that of mingling the air with the cream; but we are not in favor of such rapid churning. Having formerly had some experience in making butter, we should prefer that the churning, for a quantity of 10 to 20 lbs. of butter or more, should be prolonged to 20 minutes at least. According to our experience, the best butter is not produced by a very short nor a very long period in churning. It is churned too quickly the separation is not complete, and the butter besides being less rich, is deficient in quantity; if the process is continued too long, the butter is likely to be oily. We think our best butter-makers would decide that churning, for ordinary quantities, should occupy from 30 to 50 minutes." Mr. Johnson, Secretary to the New York Society, then adds to these remarks of Mr. Howard, the following observations:—

"We have conversed, in relation to this subject, with many of our best dairymen, and they agree with Mr. Howard, that the best time for churning butter is from 30 to 50 minutes. The proper temperature for producing the greatest quantity of milk as the best quality of butter is from 58 to 60 degrees."

Professor Way remarked on the construction of the churn, that it would probably be an improvement in the dasher, if, instead of its being made so as to strike the surface of the cream in a parallel position, it were twisted into oblique segments, similar to the sails of a windmill, or the fans of a revolving ventilator.

[London Farmer's Magazine.]

FALL OF AEROLITES. At a meeting of the London Astronomical Society, the following extract of a letter from Mr. Richardson, dated at Jerbah, 25th of January, 1850, was read:—

"I will trouble your lordship by the mention of the astronomical phenomenon which arrested or terrified the attention of the whole of this coast some two months ago. This was the fall of a shower of aerolites, with a brilliant stream of light accompanying them, and which extended from Tunis to Tripoli, some of the stones falling in the latter city. The alarm was very great in Tunis, and several Jews and Moors instinctively fled to the British Consulate, as the common refuge from every kind of evil and danger. The fall of these aerolites was followed by the severest and coldest winter which the inhabitants of Tunis and Tripoli have experienced for many years."

The North American Fisheries.

The following is an outline of a lecture on the North American Fisheries, delivered before the North American Institute of St. John, New Brunswick, by M. H. Perley, Esq.

It was stated, by the lecturer, that the most valuable fisheries on the seaboard of North America were farther north than the limits of the United States, and consequently, in the immediate vicinity of the British Colonies. After a brief historical review of these fisheries, the lecturer said he would, on that occasion, confine his observations to those fishes which were of the greatest importance to man, not only as affording food, and the means of profitable employment, but which nature had bountifully provided in our bays and harbors, in the most abundant multitudes.

The cod-fishery was described, and the several modes and seasons for prosecuting it on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, upon the Labrador coast, in the Bay of Chaleur, and the Bay of Fundy. Then followed a description of the herring-fishery, commencing with that at Grand Manan, thence along the coast of Nova Scotia, around Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and the Magdalen Islands, within the Bay of Chaleur, at Shipigan, and Muscou, and along the whole coast of Labrador, to the Straits of Bellefleur. The immense value and importance of these fisheries were clearly pointed out, and most forcibly insisted upon. The trifling extent to which they were prosecuted in comparison with what might be done, by energy and industry, afforded an opportunity for stating some very striking and conclusive facts. The decrease of the fisheries in the upper part of the Bay of Chaleur, owing to the immense destruction, for manure, of capelin and small fry, on which the large fish subsist, was mentioned to show that fishery regulations were needed not only there, but elsewhere in the Province.

The lecturer described the advantages which had been gained in the United States, Holland, and in the United Kingdom, by a judicious system of bounties. It was stated also, that since the discontinuance of bounties in Ireland and Scotland, great benefits had followed from the establishment of active and energetic Fishery Boards, and the expenditure by them of an annual parliamentary grant, in establishing and improving boat-harbors, piers, and landing-places. In Ireland a "Fishery loan fund" had been established, for lending small amounts to poor fishermen in the early part of the season, to assist them in procuring outfits. These small loans had been productive of much benefit, and they had been repaid with the most extraordinary punctuality, at the end of each season. But that which had been productive of the greatest good, was the establishment of a rigid system of inspection of all fish, and especially of that which was intended for exportation.

As proofs of the beneficial effects of strict inspection, it was stated that the export of herrings from Scotland, which only reached fifty-four thousand barrels in 1837, by the intelligent exertions of the Scottish fishery board, and their admirable arrangements for inspection, had been raised to two hundred and eighty thousand barrels in 1844; and that Scotch herrings, cured and packed instantly on being caught, (after the Dutch mode,) had been much increased in value, and were now in great demand throughout the whole of Germany, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Hungary. So great, in fact, had the demand become, that the fisheries were quite unable to supply those countries, and an extensive market was now opened for the herrings of America, properly cured and packed, by sending them to the Rhine: from whence Lochfene herrings were now distributed to the banks of the Danube.

A very graphic and spirited description was given of the Bay of Fundy fishermen: their peculiar habits and modes of expression were hit off very happily. The lecture concluded with an earnest appeal to all who were interested in the welfare of the Province, to rouse themselves in behalf of its neglected, yet most abundant fisheries. The fact that the exports of fish from the sister colony of Nova Scotia, now nearly equal in value the export of timber and deals from this Province, surprised many; and we trust that the valuable and statistical information furnished by Mr. Perley at this lecture will not be lost; but will lead to the adoption of measures with respect to the fisheries, which will tend to their becoming, as they undoubtedly ought, a most important branch of business in New Brunswick.

[St. John (N. B.) Courier.]

Hay Caps.

We hope that farmers will pay sufficient attention to this subject, to obtain a few caps, say enough to secure a ton of hay or more, and try them. Various substances are used, such as old canvas, mats, cotton cloth, &c. Cotton cloth is very cheap, costing but little for the material and making. Take two pieces of cotton cloth, (a yard wide or more,) two yards, or, better, two and a quarter yards long, and sew them together. Turn up the corners, and sew them in like loops, through which sticks may be put and run upwards in the hay, to prevent the wind from blowing the caps off.

Some prefer making a loop for the stick by tying a piece of large twine into the loop in the cloth. We prefer cloth about one yard and three to five inches wide, so that the caps may be about two and a quarter yards wide, and the same in length.

In some cases the saving of hay from the use of caps may pay all the expense of the caps in one season; and there have been instances in which the saving by the use of caps during one storm, has been equal to the cost of the caps.

[N. E. Farmer.]

FALLEN FRUIT. Be very careful to gather all punctured or decaying fruits, whether on your trees or on the ground, and give them to your hogs. If you do not, the worms which they contain, and which have been the cause of their premature decay, will make their escape into the ground, and you will find the evils which await their visitations increase upon you another season.

ORIGIN OF HUMAN MALADIES. John Abernethy, the eminent surgeon, used to tell his scholars that all human maladies arose from two causes—stuffing and fretting.

Winter Wheat.

MR. COLB: I have pursued the following plan in the growing of wheat:

1st. Spread manure, and plough in.

2d. With the first harrowing, spread a little more manure, and ashes or slaked lime.

3d. Ash or lime the grain when sowed.

4th. Plough in if possible, or cultivate in. Deep planting (say two inches) protects the roots from being broken off by spring thawing and freezing.

5th. Turn over old mowing stubble. The heat of the second crop, with the manure to aid it, produces better wheat than old, rich, cultivated soil.

6th. Get in the crop by the 1st of September, and should it make too much growth, (little danger of this,) let in the calves, and keep it down.

7th. Roll hard, and should the seed appear hard as a pavement, the grain readily springs up.

8th. Spring rolling packs the roots, and spreads the grain. This process is of vast benefit to newly laid down grass lands.

Now, a word for the consideration of farmers. Winter wheat, like winter rye, yields a third more than spring wheat, is far superior in quality and color, ripens earlier, and is less liable to rust. It ripens three weeks earlier, the labor is performed in a less busy season, (August and September,) and to crown all, our crop is as sure as in Ohio, or any Western State, and averages as large.

They raise ten to twelve bushels to the acre, average, for a term of years, as recently stated by a gentleman from that State. We can and will do better.

There are wheat fields now, in Essex county, of great luxuriance, and promise. Referring to one in particular, is a piece belonging to Rev. Mr. Loring, North Andover, which was sown and stocked down to grass last September. The wheat is in fine condition, and the grass is also doing well. It was sown on sand or moving land. Winter rye was sown along side, and old, rich, cultivated ground, under much more favorable circumstances, apparently; the rye is almost a total failure, while the wheat is of most promise. But when prejudice ceases to be tolerated, when groundless fears shall be overcome, when pugnacious editors shall yield to facts, and allow experience the benefit it would impart, we trust the "Old Bay State" may yet be made "a bud and blossom like the rose."

In bringing this notice thus early in the season before the farmer, it is for the object of his casting about the farm for a little patch for an experiment in wheat growing;

THE MAINE FARMER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1850.

Death of President Taylor.

The sudden death of the President, which took place on the 9th inst., has filled the country with grief. All parties unite in expressing their regrets, and, while they freely award to him the character of an honest, firm and just man, and one who endeavored to perform his duties as Chief Magistrate, uprightly and impartially, they express their fears that his death, at this particular juncture of affairs may lead to difficulty, and perhaps serious disturbance.

The removal of an executive head, whether it be a good one or a bad one, always makes more or less difficulty. With the successor, come new friends, new incumbents, with new hopes and new suggestions, and other interests, all tending to disturb old arrangements and old relations, and establish, it may be, a totally different condition of things, from what but a short time ago was in vogue.

It cannot be denied that there are circumstances attending the settlement of the California and New Mexico questions, which render it difficult for the most wise and far-seeing politicians to so move as to avoid arousing interests which may lead to danger. We hope, however, that the same overruling power that has hitherto sustained and preserved the Union, will continue its watchful care, and direct those to whom the people have consigned the operations of Government to a consummation of those measures that will bring peace and prosperity in their train.

Further particulars, respecting Gen. Taylor's death, and the proceedings of Congress in regard to the mournful event, will be found in another column.

Funeral Ceremonies in Augusta.

There were appropriate ceremonies in this city on Monday last, in honor of the late President. A procession was formed at the State House, which, under the direction of S. K. Gilman, Esq., the Marshal appointed by the Legislature, proceeded to the Congregational Meeting House, where religious services were performed, and a eulogy was delivered by Hon. George Evans. The Legislature and the City Government participated in these public testimonials of respect for the memory of the late Chief Magistrate. The Governor, Executive Council, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and other officers of the Government, and the Mayor of Augusta, the Board of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and the City officers generally, together with the Fire Companies of Augusta, joined in the procession. The bells were tolled and minute guns were fired, in the morning, while the procession was moving, and at sunset.

Trade with Liberia.

We had a conversation the other day with a friend—a commercial man, and one who had been on the coast of Africa. He had read the article which we published some little time since, in the Farmer, on the subject of securing a trade with Africa by aiding, all in our power, the new republic of Liberia. He observed that it would make a great demand for our manufactured articles, and that in return we might receive an abundance of the products of that country, which they became more civilized. Among the products, he mentioned such as the following: The various gums used in medicine and the arts; the various materials for use in dyeing, such as camwood, redwood and other materials which are found there in almost inexhaustible quantities; indigo, oranges, tamarinds, coffee, rubber, lemons, limes, and other tropical fruits. Cotton, it is said, makes two crops in a year there, and is of excellent staple. Palm oil is produced abundantly. It is said 15,000 tons of this oil are sent from Africa every year into England, worth more than a quarter of a million of dollars. Wax and hides and ivory, horns, the various spices, and, lastly, the purest gold, and now and then a diamond, are all found in that country, and constitute their stock in trade. By careful, friendly and judicious management, the trade in these articles may become an enormously profitable business to the mercantile part of the United States. If our Congressmen would turn their attention to that country, acknowledge its independence, and establish a treaty of commerce with it, on liberal terms, they would be doing something more serviceable to the country than they now are in worrying each other in regard to local disputes, and teasing the cabinet about the "Galphin claim," and such-like split milk.

A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer has made some very good remarks and suggestions upon this subject. He says that Africa contains not less than one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants. Their country contains all the elements of wealth, the materials of an extensive and tempting commerce. As it regards the western coast, enterprise and capital, with proper protection from our government, are alone necessary to develop and make them available and profitable. He considers Liberia the door of Africa, and destined, by proper aid and encouragement from other nations, to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of that mighty continent.

ODO FELLOWSHIP. The Grand Lodge of Maine, I. O. O. F., held its annual session in Portland last week. Forty new members were received, with certificates from twenty-seven Lodges. About fifty lodges were represented. The order is reported to have made no net gain during the past year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. B. Straw, M. W. Grand Master; Ezra B. French, of Nobleboro', R. W. Deputy G. M.; John H. Williams, of Portland, R. W. G. Warden; Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., R. W. G. Secretary; Samuel R. Leavitt, of Portland, R. W. G. Treasurer; Cyrus Cummings, of Portland, W. G. Chaplain. Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., was elected R. W. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the ensuing two years.

NATIVE ARTISTS. The good old farming town of Livermore, in this State, is getting to be the mother of artists. No less than three young men from that town are now before the public, and gaining well earned reputations. Haines, who has opened his studio in this city, and who has transferred the heads of some of our citizens to the canvas, with life like exactness, Hillman, who has taken rooms in Gould's building, (Winthrop village), and whose portraits are facsimiles of the originals, and promise a good harvest, as the future reward of his genius; and Parker, whose whereabouts we do not now know, and whose work we have not yet seen. We wish them all the success that their most ardent aspirations desire.

Great Sale of Wool. Four thousand lbs. of wool were sold in Somerset, Ohio, at 42 cents a pound, recently. This is the highest price we have heard of this season. 2000 pounds sold at from 36 to 38 cents.

Free School Battle in New York.

There is one strange thing going on in the Great Empire State of New York. It is no less than a strong and earnest endeavor to upset the Common Free School System in that State. An overwhelming vote of the people, a year or two ago established the system, and a general law was passed by their Assembly, regulating the system according to the usual principles adopted in the arrangement of free schools in other States. A restless, and we may say a misguided portion of that community, have so far prevailed upon the Assembly, as to induce them to order a new expression of the people on the same subject, some time in November next. The enemies of free schools are as hoarse as the eagles of the desert, and with the people they can make intense feeling with the people to rescind their former vote and abolish the system. Perhaps they will prevail; for strange things take place under popular excitement; but it really seems to us that they could as soon persuade the people to cut their own throats as to vote against this vital principle of all public freedom, prosperity and happiness. The free foundation and corner-stone, and salvation of our liberties and republican institutions, is the universal diffusion of knowledge; and if ever our ship of state becomes wrecked, she will first strike on the rock of ignorance.

The main, and indeed the only argument used, if argument it may be called, is this: "You have no right to take my property to educate your children." Thus they bring this great, broad public benefit—which, like the sun, sheds its blessings on every individual, from the poorest and smallest to the richest and largest—down to a mere question of a few paltry dollars and cents, and put it on the same level that you would the purchase of a barrel of beef to feed the stomachs of the poor.

Their right becomes obscured and darkened by the shadows of the fourpence-halfpenny they may be called upon to pay the tax-gatherer, while the unexpressed advantages which accrue to the public from such schools, and thereby to private prosperity, are entirely lost sight of and forgotten.

We hope, for the honor and happiness of New York, and for the good and glory of the Union, the people will not be so easily so influenced by the overwrought fallacies of the enemies of free schools, as to vote to abolish them. As the blessings which universal education in that State, and every other, cannot be confined to the mere geographical lines of her territory, but will become diffused abroad, more or less, among the whole nation, in like manner will a destructive blow to that institution not be confined to her own individual territory, but spread a moral disease abroad, contaminating and destroying over a wider portion of earth than she claims for herself. The whole nation has an interest in this question; nay, the moral prosperity of the whole world is to be more or less promoted by its success, or injured by the defeat of common free schools, in that or any other State.

A Patent Milk.

Whoever thought of seeing a patent machine or apparatus for milking cows? And yet we have had the pleasure of examining a very ingenious and neatly constructed one for that purpose, and which we have no doubt, judging from the principles of its action, is a very efficient contrivance to effect the purpose. It is the invention of a Kennebeck-er, Dr. Cyrus Knapp, formerly of this county and city, who obtained a patent for it last fall. The tubes used are made of silver, and there is a neat India rubber cloth clasp that embraces the teat and holds it in its place while in use. We examined several certificates in regard to the use of it, one of them from a person who has a large dairy, and who has used the invention for the last six months, and highly recommends it as being a valuable labor saving invention. Where the cow's teats are sore, or where they milk hard, or the cows are in the habit of holding up their milk, those who have used them say they are excellent to obviate all these troubles.

Mr. Davis Francis, of Leeds Centre, in the various splices, and, lastly, the purest gold, and now and then a diamond, are all found in that country, and constitute their stock in trade. By careful, friendly and judicious management, the trade in these articles may become an enormously profitable business to the mercantile part of the United States.

CABINET REMOVS. We have an abundance of rumors from Washington, relative to anticipated changes in the Cabinet, but many of them are probably without foundation. It is stated that the members of President Taylor's Cabinet sent in their resignations immediately after his death, but that they have not been opened or acted upon, and it is not probable that any considerable changes will be made, at least during the present session of Congress. Others assert that all but one or two members of the present Cabinet will retire immediately, and that Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, and Mr. Evans of Maine, will receive places in the new Cabinet.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

Fatal Accident. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Austin was killed near Claremont, N. H., by jumping from a carriage, with which a frightened horse was running, last Saturday. The mother of Mrs. Austin was seriously injured, internally, and her recovery is considered doubtful. The deceased belonged to Yarmouth, Maine.

Death of S. S. Prentiss. Hon. Sargent S. Prentiss, one of the most eloquent men in this country, recently died at Natchez, Mississippi. He was a native of Maine, and annually visited his aged mother in this State.

Disastrous Explosion. On Tuesday of last week, a lot of percussion caps, at 45 Cedar st. N. York, exploded with a terrible noise. Three men were injured, two supposed fatally. The store was set on fire, which was extinguished.

Railroads in Spain. Several first-rate locomotive engines have been shipped at Liverpool for Cadix, to work on the line from Madrid to Aranjuez. Other new lines of railway are in course of construction.

Steamer Victory. A telegraphic dispatch from Halifax announces that the steamer Victory will probably be a total loss.

Body found. The body of Mr. Amos Brown was found in the water at Fernald & Pettigrew's ship-yard, Kittery, on Friday, July 6th. Brown has been missing since last December.

Frost. The Skowhegan Clarion says that there was a slight frost in that vicinity on Saturday night, 6th inst., which upped the corn leaves a little.

Constitution of New Mexico. The National Intelligencer, of Monday morning, July 8th, publishes the new constitution of New Mexico. It asserts that "all men are born free and equal," and prohibits involuntary servitude.

Another Curiosity. Barnum, it is said, having been encouraged by his success in procuring Jenny Lind's visit to this country, is now making great efforts to bring Queen Victoria out next year.

Sugar in France. The quantity of sugar manufactured in France is greatly on the increase. Beet root is the material. There are 288 manufacturing, and the number of pounds produced up to this time, this year, is almost double what it was for the corresponding season last year.

A Rattlesnake Bite.

A young child of Mr. Rockwell, in Trowbridge, New York, about three years old, was recently bitten by a rattlesnake. It appears that the child came upon the snake, and fell to whipping it with a switch, and was bitten in the hand three times, leaving six separate wounds. The hand and arm immediately began to swell, and before medical aid could be obtained, the swelling had reached the body, and the child was beyond hope; it only lived 24 hours after it was bitten.

Congressional Nominations. At the Whig Congressional Convention held at Redfield, on the 10th, Robert Goodenow, Esq., of Farmington, was unanimously nominated to represent the Kennebec and Franklin Districts in the next Congress. On the same day, at the Democratic Convention, held at Dixfield, Hon. Charles Andrews, of Paris, was nominated to represent the Oxford and Lincoln District.

President Fillmore. Mr. Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., New York, Jan. 7, 1800, and is accordingly now a little over fifty years old. His father was a farmer in limited circumstances, and he now resides in Aurora, Erie Co., where he still carries on a farm.

Sad Fatality. A week or two since a Mr. Knox, of Ottawa county, Canada, was killed on board a steamboat in the Rideau Canal. His wife, hearing of the approach of his corpse, went out to meet it, taking her youngest child with her, leaving six others at home. During her absence, the house took fire, and they were all burned to death. This was a family of nine, the mother and one infant only remain.

Elder Swan. Elder Swan, of New London, Conn., the celebrated Baptist Preacher, is insane, and has been sent to the Brattleborough, Vt., Insane Hospital.

Accidental Death. Mr. F. A. Barnham, a partner in the Antiquarian Bookstore, Cornhill, Boston, died at his father's residence, on the 6th inst., from having taken an over-dose of laudanum.

Population of Massachusetts. The late census makes the population of Massachusetts nearly 970,000; a gain in ten years of 230,000. Middlesex county is the most populous one, with twelve thousand.

Miss Bremer. We hear it stated that Frederick Bremer will visit Maine, in the course of next month, in company with Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

The Cholera. A disease resembling the cholera has caused several deaths in Washington.

Fire in Hudson. N. Y. Twenty buildings were destroyed by fire in Hudson, on the morning of July 13th. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Drowned. A German named Charles Trich, a musician connected with a theatrical company performing in Lawrence, was drowned in the Merrimack river, on Friday, while bathing. He was formerly a member of the Saxonia Band, and was 25 years of age.

Homeless Exemption. A homeless bill, exempting property to the value of \$500, has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives, by a vote of 188 to 77, and will, it is said, be concurred in by the Senate.

Yale College. The completion of the third half-century since the founding of Yale College, is to be commemorated by a festive meeting of the Alumni, on Wednesday, the 14th of August.

Republican Princes. The two Sandwich Islands princes joined in the celebration of the Fourth, at Ulica, N. Y.

Death of Mr. Ramage. Adam Ramage, a native of Scotland, the inventor of the "Ramage Press," and a well known manufacturer of printers' furniture, died in Philadelphia, lately, at the advanced age of eighty years.

New Mexico and Texas. A dispatch arrived at Washington, on the 13th, from Texas, protesting against the force of Col. Moore being sent into New Mexico, and stating that forcible measures will be taken to maintain the claims of Texas to the country.—A message from the late President was drafted a few days before his death, asserting that Texas should be resisted. It is not known whether President Fillmore will adopt it.

Patents. During the year ending on the 28th of May, there were issued in the United States 1009 patents for new inventions, of which 88 were to citizens of Northern States, 83 to Southern States, and 11 to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. Of those issued to the Southern States, 26 were to Marylanders.

No place for editors. M. Lagraud, the unlucky editor of the extinct Paris Voix du Peuple, has been sentenced, on prosecution at the instance of government, for alleged libel in political articles, to imprisonment exceeding a hundred years, in the aggregate, and to fines exceeding in amount several hundred thousand francs. The unlucky man has taken refuge in Belgium.

Poisoning. A woman has been arrested for poisoning the family of Mr. McKnight, at Bergen Hill, N. J., by mixing arsenic with the tea. Mr. McKnight died in consequence.

Captain Sutter. The famous California pioneer, is now in New York.

A Mammoth Cave near Madison, Wisconsin. has been explored by a party, who have discovered five days, and emerged by an opening several miles from that by which they entered. They found in their journey an immense quantity of fine lead ore, eleven pounds of silver, specimens of copper, crystals, stalactites and stalagmites, and a lake thirty-seven feet deep.

The Jews. It is stated that the Jews have obtained a firman from the Porte, granting them permission to build a temple on Mount Zion. The projected edifice is to equal Solomon's temple in magnificence. Millions of money have been collected for this purpose.

Lidig. It is said that this eminent German chemist is about to visit the United States.

The Philadelphia Fire. The origin of the fire is ascribed to the friction of the wheel of a hoisting machine. In the loft of store 139 North Water street, was a hoisting machine, and around it a quantity of straw was stored. The pressure of the check or rag-wheel upon the windlass, produced fire, which communicated to the straw in its immediate vicinity, set the store on fire, and produced the extensive conflagration.

MONSTER DIVIDEND. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., of which Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall are the representatives, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent.—their first dividend. This company started, we believe, with a capital not exceeding \$600,000. It has since purchased the steamships Unicorn, Tennessee, Cherokee and Philadelphia, for which there must have been paid all of \$700,000. This fact, considered in connection with the dividend above mentioned, will afford some idea of the profits of the business. (N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

AN INDIAN RELIC. Mr. William Parkman of this town, found at the mouth of the Sandy river, a few days since, a spoon of French manufacture, which is a relic of the old Narragansett tribe of Indians. It is six inches in length, with a bowl two and a half inches long by one and three eighths wide, being almost blunt at the point. It is made of copper, silvered over, and was found in the bank of the river, together with some bones of an Indian. (Skowhegan Clar.)

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

Compiled from the Reports in the Thrice-Weekly Age.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE. In the absence of the Clerk, Alanson B. Farwell was chosen Clerk pro tem.

Mr. Grover, of Bethel, laid on the table a bill to increase the salary of the Judge of the District Court of Oxford, which, on his motion, was referred to the delegation from that County.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10. SENATE. Resolved from the House, relating to the admission of Maine to the Union, the report of the Joint Committee on the Territories, were read, and on motion of Mr. Shepley, laid on the table.

Mr. Morrow called up bill additional respecting town courts, and it was passed to be engrossed for the discussion by Messrs. Morrow and Shepley.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Garland of Winthrop, the committee on railroads and bridges was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to the revenue duties on all railroads and bridges which are required to pay all bills and expenses arising from an application to the county commissioners (either by said railroads or by individuals or corporations) to estimate damages occasioned by the location and construction of any railroad in the several counties in this State.

Mr. Morrill, of Wilton, presented the petition of Joseph Bradbury and others of Franklin County, for a law prohibiting members of the legislature from receiving pay when not in actual attendance, and limiting the session to 75 days. On his motion it was referred to a select committee.

On the part of the House the following members were joined—Messrs. Morrill, York, Johnson, Horton of Portland, Tolson of East Thomaston, Norcross of Livermore, Thurlough of Monroe, and Gentner of Bremen.

THURSDAY, JULY 11. SENATE. Mr. Shepley called up the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Portland Marine Hospital.

Mr. Tremain moved an amendment, limiting the amount of property to be held by the trustees to \$100,000—which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Tremain, the bill was so amended as to reduce the annual income to three thousand dollars.

After some further discussion, the bill was passed—yeas 15, nays 8.

FINALLY PASSED. Bills additional in relation to the process of forcible entry and detainer; additional to authorize North Yarmouth to dispose of old meeting-houses; making valid the dismings of school districts in Belfast; additional respecting Portland Marine Railway.

HOUSE. Mr. Reed of Phippsburg laid on the table a bill to amend the act in relation to the status (as to the mode of paying rights in houses of public worship personal estate), which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

PASSED FINALLY. Bills additional in relation to the process of forcible entry and detainer; additional to authorize North Yarmouth to dispose of old meeting-houses; making valid the dismings of school districts in Belfast; additional respecting Portland Marine Railway.

FRIDAY, JULY 12. SENATE. Passed to be engrossed—Bills to incorporate Exchange Bank; to incorporate Merchants' Bank, of Bangor.

The Secretary of State came in, and laid upon the table a message from the Governor, announcing the death of President Taylor.

Mr. Shepley addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President: The death of the Chief Magistrate of a nation is an event calculated to produce the most painful feelings in the mind of every citizen. Most signally is this true in our own nation, where elevation to that distinguished position is not attained by the accident of birth, but by the choice of the suffrages of its millions of citizens, and a tribute of gratitude for patriotic services.

When, therefore, in the silence of death, let partition strike be torn in the shadow of the grave let party animosities disappear. Let us unite in recollections of the many private virtues and public services of the departed President. Let us cherish the remembrance of his devotion to the Union, in whose service he so freely perilled his life.

The feelings of grief and sorrow, which all sections and parties were turned with confidence upon him, as upon one whose acknowledged patriotism, his devotedness to the Union, and his high and noble character, were so fully manifested in his life and death.

His death at this time is therefore peculiarly to be regarded as a great national calamity. It is a blow to the country, which it shall awaken the community to the necessity of maintaining the Union, a part of whose common property is his fame and that of his illustrious predecessors, that he will be remembered to the end of time.

It is fitting at this time that we should record our appreciation of his patriotic services. It is fitting that we should give expression to our grief when he is never again to be seen upon the scene of his country, and before the summons of the messenger of death.

I beg leave, Mr. President, for the consideration of the Senate, to present the following resolutions: Resolved, That, impressed with feelings of profound grief by the melancholy intelligence of the death of the President, we, the Senators of the United States, do hereby sympathize with the universal sorrow which pervades the nation, and do hereby express our appreciation of the many distinguished and patriotic services which he has rendered to the Union, in whose service he has freely perilled his life, and for whose prosperity, we believe, he would have freely sacrificed it.

An order was passed in concurrence, appointing a committee to report what further measures should be taken in respect to the memory of the deceased President Taylor. Messrs. Reed, Marston, Cary, Miliken, and Blanchard were joined to the committee, on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Drew, the Senate voted—that when it shall adjourn, it will adjourn to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE. Mr. Stanley, of Augusta, by leave, laid on the table a bill to provide for the taxation of the estate belonging to the proprietors of toll bridges, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

PASSED FINALLY. Bills, to change the name of the town of East Thomaston (to Rockland); to amend the act in relation to the incorporation of the town of Tilden; to amend the act in relation to the establishment of courts; to change the names of certain persons;—resolves, in relation to the distribution of the annual school fund; in favor of the Maine Light Infantry; in favor of Alpheus Lyon.

The following communication was received from the Governor, by the Secretary of State.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, JULY 12, 1850. It has pleased the all-wise Dispenser of events to remove from us the President of these United States. The death of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, on the ninth of the present month, is the full possession of all his mental powers, and in the strong belief that he would have been able to discharge his duties to the satisfaction of his country.

Mr. Knowlton then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the death of Zachary Taylor, late President of these United States, is an event calculated to fill the heart of every good citizen with sadness; and that the inhabitants of our various States should regard themselves as a nation of mourners.

And while we lay in submission to this melancholy dispensation of Providence, we do hereby express our sympathy and grief for the loss of this great national calamity; yielding, as we would the homage due him as the honored chief magistrate of the nation, acknowledging the signal ability and firmness of his public acts in the high station, and our appreciation of his distinguished patriotism and private virtues.

Mr. Appleton, of Bangor, addressed the House as follows: The spirit in which the communication has been made to the chief of the Executive Department, and the manner in which it has been received, is a melancholy intelligence of the death of President TAYLOR, is honorable in every way. There is no doubt that the people of this country are deeply affected by the loss of this great man, and every man who is true to himself and to the great men of the land, an illustrious citizen—one might say in the Israel of our Republic, has departed. The great loss which a nation sustains, when every brave and every true man is taken from it, and to the great men of the land, an illustrious citizen—one might say in the Israel of our Republic, has departed.

From every bosom and humble home, throughout the land, there will go up tones of sadness and sorrow for the great loss which our country has sustained. It seems as if a peculiar fatality was attending upon distinguished public men. We cannot forget the eulogies recently made in highest terms of the great men of the land, who have been taken from us, and we are again emphatically reminded of that power which no man can ever resist.

We need not enquire, Mr. Speaker, who was General TAYLOR? Born in 1784, he died in 1850, he did not breathe when it became requisite to arm himself in defense of his country's rights. He devoted his life to the service of his country, and he was ever ready to discharge the duties devolving upon him. In 1845 the position of events required his presence in Mexico, and he was there for two years, and he was the standard-bearer of the Union at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Matamoros, Monterey and Buena Vista. His conduct in victory, his moral judgment, his integrity of character, his high sense of duty, his courage and devotion of mind, all united to place him prominently before the American people, and he was by them regarded with the highest respect and admiration.

We inherit his fame, and his public example is the legacy he has left us. His memory will be cherished in the hearts of all. His monument shall be his country.

There is something for our consolation. We are not, Mr. Speaker, without hope. We are not without the power of our political existence. We are not without the power of our political existence. We are not without the power of our political existence.

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SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last. We copy the following items from the telegraphic despatches:

The cotton market closed quiet but firm; sales upwards of 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 32,000 and exporters 33,000.

Flour is dull, but unchanged in price.

Corn, white, 1s. to 1s. 6d. and yellow 2s. per quarter lower.

Provisions—there is a limited stock and increased demand for about an advance of 2s. per cwt. In all other descriptions the market has a declining tendency.

The money market is steady, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts are highly favorable.

ENGLAND. The chief feature of the news of the week is the debate in the House of Commons relative to the policy of the Ministers on the Greek question, and the committee of the House of Commons on the Greek question.

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Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

Great Loss of Life.

A fire broke out in the store No. 78, North Delaware Avenue, at half past four o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, July 9. The building was occupied for storage purposes, and when the fire was discovered, it had already made considerable headway, with the flames spreading in every direction.

But a short time elapsed, before the large building was enveloped in flames. The buildings adjoining on both sides, were on fire before the devouring element had reached the ground floor of the building in which it originated.

Flour is dull, but unchanged in price.

Corn, white, 1s. to 1s. 6d. and yellow 2s. per quarter lower.

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Destructive Fire in Brooklyn.

About 9 o'clock, Sunday morning, the residents of Brooklyn were thrown into an alarming state of excitement in consequence of the fire story of the late R. Y. W. Thorne & Co's extensive Bonded Warehouse in Furman street, near the Fulton Ferry, being enveloped in flames, which illuminated the entire lower portion of the city; and owing to the immense quantity of sulphur, saltpetre, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, cotton and hemp that was in the building, fears were entertained that the firemen and others who had repaired to the scene of destruction, were in danger of losing their lives.

Several powerful streams were quickly at work, playing upon the warehouse, when the multitude were suddenly startled by an explosion taking place, caused by the fire extending to the loft that contained a large quantity of sulphur, (which was on stored, which ignited and blew the roof into the air, a column of fire was blown into the upper portion of the adjoining building. The firemen and all others were greatly alarmed, and in order to protect their lives, were forced to retreat and stand at a distance, leaving the adjoining storerooms would explode and bury them in the ruins. During their absence the devouring element spread with great rapidity, and at one time threatened to consume the whole block in which the warehouse stood.

This explosion was followed by others in quick succession, but not with the same severity. The fire now spread each side with rapidity, attacking the turpentine sheds and sending up a column of smoke and flame terrifically grand. A light being lying at the wharf had her mast and rigging nearly consumed, but was removed. Several vessels lying on the south side of the pier were unmoored and drifted into the river, though above were not so much damaged, but some of the boats were damaged, and were towed into the stream by one of the ferry boats. The ship John G. Coster was among the vessels removed. The engine companies that were hemmed in by the fire had their work cut out for them, being used while their large ones were undergoing repairs. After standing there till there was no alternative but to take to the fire or water, No. 17 ran their engine off the dock; No. 12 rushed through the burning building, saving four feet of hose out of two hundred.

By this time the flames had communicated to the five-story buildings both above and below. The Brooklyn firemen were soon assisted by various companies that had crossed the river from this city, and rendered active service, with their engines and hose carriages, but before they could check its progress, seven buildings and contents were laid in a heap of ruins.

About five o'clock, the naval stores of W. J. Tappan, on the east side of the street, took fire, and from that time the explosions of barrels of alcohol were almost uninterrupted.

There were in this establishment large quantities of turpentine, pitch, rosin, alcohol, camphene, &c., but by the explosion of the barrels, the fire was extinguished, and the building was saved.

A fireman was burned to a crisp, in Water street, by being struck on the head with a brick. Wm. Y. Buckman, had both legs broken. Thos. Steas, a member of the Vigilant engine company, was very seriously injured by being crushed between two barrels of alcohol.

A long list might be added of those taken to the hospital, with fractured arms and other wounds, many of which will prove fatal.

At my present writing, I A. M., the fire companies two squares round, extending from Race to Calvary street, and from the river to Second street, certainly not less than two hundred and fifty houses are destroyed on Water street, from Race to Vine, all old fashioned dwellings, occupied generally by poor people, tenanted by thirty families in the ruins of the houses. Their sufferings are awful.

It is reported that in one of the houses a woman was found dead, and by her side her infant alive; and another woman and five children were found dead, and another woman and five children were found dead.

After the most diligent inquiry, we have been unable to obtain a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing. From all the information in regard to the most melancholy part of the disaster, we have been able to ascertain the following:—Killed, 30; wounded, 100; drowned, 9; missing, 17—total, 155.

The following statement, though necessarily incomplete, and of course not official, will, we think, turn out to be nearly correct, as to the persons insured upon property destroyed by the fire: The Fire Association, \$100,000; Franklin, \$75,000; Delaware Mutual, \$80,000; Pennsylvania, \$15,000; Spring Garden, \$3,000; County Insurance Co., \$25,000—total, \$458,000. The loss of the property of the State of Pennsylvania, \$75,000; that of the Franklin and Hand in Hand, \$50,000 each; and that of the American, \$30,000.

In no instance will the loss be likely to be recovered. Taking it at a gross estimate, the same amount of property uninsured was destroyed, the entire loss may be stated at from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

The loss of Mr. John Brock, in whose building the fire originated, and the principal explosion occurred, is about \$35,000, which is fully covered by insurance in different offices, among which are the Franklin and County.

On Friday, the cholera morbus had been in their building, saltpetre, brimstone, sugar, molasses, &c., to the amount of \$12,000. They say the quantity of saltpetre was not very large, and they pledge their word and honor, and business reputation, that there was no gunpowder in the store. Many persons have been under the impression that the explosion, which was so fatal, was caused by gunpowder. But Messrs. Brock & Co. give the most sacred assurance that there was no gunpowder in the store.

Messrs. Kidger & Budd had in store 8,000 lbs. flour. They estimate their loss at \$10,000. They have policies that will more than cover this amount.

A. Wright & Nephew had in store an immense quantity of salt, flour, wheat and clover seed. Their loss will reach \$20,000. They are amply insured.

Dr. Jones' drug warehouse was insured for \$50,000. The above firms comprise all the heavy business houses that were burnt.

A great many thieves have been arrested by the police, and have been sent to prison by the Mayor of the city and the Northern Liberties.

This morning many of the bodies of men, women and children, were taken from the fallen bricks, and were taken to the station house. Numerous half-dressed fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, visited the scene of the fire, and the station houses, to-day, in search of missing friends. Thousands of people were collected about the burnt district, the blackened and desolate appearance of which no pen can describe.

[Boston Atlas.]

Sons of Temperance. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Maine and New Brunswick will hold a convention in Calais, on Wednesday, the 21st of July. The steamer Hennessey has been engaged to convey passengers from this vicinity, who may be disposed to make a trip "down east." The excursion will occupy about five days—two of which will be spent in Calais. Fare, including meals on board the boat, \$5.

[Bath Times.]

NATIVE INDIAN. We have to-day, says the Portland Union of the 1st, a specimen of a hammer iron, from the ore taken from the mine in Casco, owned by Enoch Crocker. It appears well, and is pronounced by competent judges to be of the best quality. The disease was a severe bilious intermittent fever, with congestion.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"Mr. Taylor, who has been most devoted in his attendance day and night, is now stricken prostrated, while his immediate family are stricken with grief that cannot be consoled by human aid."

The Obsequies in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1850.

The last rites have been paid to the memory of the late President, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and a sadder day has never been witnessed in the capital of our nation. Every public building was dressed in mourning, and all classes united in paying respect to the dead. The mournful notes of the music—the solemn tread of the soldiers—the booming of the minute guns, announcing that a great man had fallen from the scene of action, all combined to produce a sublime and impressive scene.

The funeral pageant was the most imposing character. All the diplomatic corps, officers of the government, the clergy of the district, with innumerable thousands of citizens from Baltimore and other places, added much to the effect.

Conspicuous in the procession was Old Whittier, with all his trappings—the same he wore in Mexico. He was led by a groom, directly behind the caisson.

The military portion of the procession was fifteen companies, and the whole procession three quarters of an hour in passing a given point.

The religious services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Ryan, at the Episcopal Church, in which church the deceased usually worshipped. The body was taken from the President's house to the Congress burying-ground, and deposited in the receiving vault.

The military arrangements were under the direction of Major-General Scott, the General Commanding-in-chief of the Army of the United States, and Major-General Walter Jones, of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Commodore Warrington, the senior naval officer in the city, had the direction of the naval arrangements.

The marshal of the District of Columbia had the direction of the civic procession.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION AND DEATH. The Evening News Letter extra, of the 10th, gives the following account of the explosion of Whipple's powder mill, in that town, which took place on the forenoon of that day. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard in Newburyport.

This morning a most extraordinary event occurred in this village. It was at once supposed that the powder mills in the town, owned by Mr. Whipple, of Lowell, were destroyed. Huntingdon, Mass., was the scene of the explosion. He jumped into his carriage, and drove off, leaving for thought set out for home—where he found that three buildings had been blown into the air.

In the mill for grinding the powder, one man only was killed, and a few others were injured.

The fire originated in this building by the friction of the wheels; it exploded instantly, and was blown into the air. The workman was carried more than a hundred rods, and blown to pieces. The explosion was so violent, that it was heard at great distances from each other. Mr. Smith was about thirty-five years old, and has left a widow and four children. In another mill, Wm. G. Person was at work. On hearing the explosion, he rushed from the mill, but recollecting that he left his coat with his pocket-book in it, he returned, secured his property, and escaped without injury. Another mill, containing considerable powder caught fire on the roof, but Huntingdon, who was at work, was not injured.

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